

BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

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ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 1918,

BY

F. W. WATERWORTH, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.),


TEMPORARY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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MANSFIELD :

W. & J. LINNEY, LTD., WEST GATE.

1919.



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Health Office,

Queen Street, Mansfield.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE  
OF THE BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.

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Gentlemen,

I have, as your Temporary Medical Officer of Health, much pleasure in presenting a Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Borough of Mansfield for the year 1918.

The past year has been overshadowed by the autumn epidemic of Influenza, which has visited practically every country in the world, earning for itself the term "pandemic."

Although this death-dealing disease wrought great havoc amongst persons in the prime of life in the Borough of Mansfield, according to report, it spent itself with much greater effect in larger centres of population.

It must not be forgotten, however, that after four years of war the vitality of populations is liable to be altered, rendering individuals more liable to disease.

The other outstanding features which may be noted have been the opening of the new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in Leeming Street, the preliminary steps taken for the erection of new houses under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and the constant watch that has been kept over the water supply of the Borough.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

F. W. WATERWORTH.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

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POPULATION.—The records show that at the Census in 1911 there were in the Borough of Mansfield 7,086 inhabited houses, with a total population of 36,888, equivalent to 4.7 persons per occupied house.

At the end of 1918 there were 9,100 occupied houses, which gives—taking 4.7 as the average number of persons per occupied house—a population of 42,770.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of Mansfield for purposes of calculating (a) the birth-rate at 43,330, and for (b) the death-rate at 38,672.

The “natural increase” in the population, that is the excess of births over deaths for 1918 was 428, as compared with 570 for the previous year, and 634 for 1916.

BIRTHS.—The total number of births registered in the district in 1917 was 1,094—559 males, and 535 females. Allowing for inward and outward transfers of births, the corrected figure is 1,089—564 males and 525 females. The birth-rate for 1918 is 25.13, compared with 22.5 for the previous year.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—There were 65 illegitimate births recorded in the Borough of Mansfield—29 males and 36 females—compared with 45 during 1917.

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered during 1918 in the Borough of Mansfield was 762—394 males and 368 females. Applying the Registrar-General's adjustment for transferable deaths, the nett deaths for the year amount to 661—331 males and 330 females. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 17.1 per 1,000 persons living.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—

Year.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
All Forms of Tuberculosis—						
Males ...	18	24	32	23	24	25
Females ...	25	27	26	18	18	22
Pulmonary—						
Males ...	12	20	19	13	15	13
Females ...	17	17	21	9	10	14
Tubercular Meningitis—						
Males ...	2	0	6	1	0	3
Females ...	5	7	2	4	0	2

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The number of deaths of infants under one year of age that occurred in Mansfield during 1918 was 133. Applying the Registrar-General's adjustment for transferable deaths, the number of nett deaths of children under one year for the district is 124. The infantile mortality rate for 1918 is equal to 113.87 per 1,000 births.

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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—Although one death from Influenza was reported to have occurred in the Borough as early in the year as April, the minor epidemic did not make itself felt until the middle of June, terminating about the end of July.

The major epidemic commenced about October 15th, the mortality reaching its maximum in the 48th week of the year, 33 deaths being recorded during the week ending 30th November.



The district of Rainworth was in the throes of the epidemic before it had scarcely made itself felt in the rest of the Borough. Indeed, the earliest cases—some of which were fatal—that one heard of occurred in the village of Blidworth, which is situated outside the Borough and distant about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**CLINICAL FEATURES.**—The illness of the first definite case which came under my personal notice commenced on 20th October. The earliest symptoms were headache and general lassitude and pallor of the face was noticed. There was no marked loss of appetite during the first two days. The fauces were congested, the tongue showed a white fur, and the temperature varied from  $100^{\circ}$  F. in the morning to  $102.8^{\circ}$  F. in the evening. The pulse became more frequent, and by the end of the third day had reached 150 per minute, with shortening of diastole and softening of first cardiac sound. There was cough from the first, and pain in the chest was complained of, but no physical signs of pneumonia or even bronchitis were detected. The eyes were congested, and the skin during the first day or two was of a pinkish colour, but no definite rash was detected.

The spleen was not enlarged; vomiting and nausea were noted, the stomach for a day or two being intolerant of even soda water. Constipation was present. On the 3rd day lips were noticed to be much drier, with tendency to sordes. On the fourth day there was a slight drop in the temperature. On the seventh day temperature became normal in the morning. On the 8th day both morning and evening temperature were normal. The mind remained clear in the day, but at night delirium and restlessness were noted—abdominal reflex present. Marked irritability of temper was noted. Convalescence was slow, there being marked general weakness with wasting.

The above case may be regarded as one of the gastrointestinal type with fairly severe toxæmia.

UNUSUAL SYMPTOMS.—Epistaxis has occurred amongst the cases of influenza in the borough. One practitioner mentions the presence of intense lassitude almost amounting to coma, whilst another mentions continued pharyngitis and cough. Pain in chest was complained of in many cases.

UNUSUAL COMPLICATIONS.—Under this heading may be placed

1. A "rapid" form of pneumonia.
2. Diarrhœa.
3. Cardiac weakness.
4. Prolonged pains in muscles and knee joints.
5. Meningitis.

As regards the frequency with which some of the symptoms occurred, in the case of epistaxis this occurred in five out of a batch of 28 cases visited. The common symptoms in mild cases were fever, headache, vomiting, and sore throat.

AGE.—No age appears to have been immune to the disease, but of school children attacked those between the ages of seven and nine years of age seem to have suffered more.

OCCUPATION.—Persons of all occupations appear to have been attacked.

CLIMATE.—It has been noticed that during both the June-July epidemic and the October-November-December one the weather locally was unseasonable, being "cold" during the former and "warm" during the latter.

SPREAD OF INFECTION.—This probably occurs by direct contact.

INCUBATION PERIOD.—From observations made this would seem to be from 2 to 3 days.

DURATION OF ILLNESS.—This has varied from two to 14 days in non-fatal cases.

CAUSE OF THE EPIDEMIC.—It is impossible to say how far the rationing of food has had to do with the causation of the pandemic, but there certainly has been a marked shortage of fruit locally, which might conceivably have had some bearing upon its production indirectly.

PROTECTION FROM PREVIOUS ATTACK.—Of the cases of influenza, amongst whom enquiries were made, whilst some who escaped the disease in the summer epidemic and suffered during the autumn epidemic, and conversely, whilst others who suffered from the former epidemic and escaped in the latter, there were a few instances—probably the minority—who were attacked with the disease in both epidemics. It would seem, therefore, that there is some slight degree of protection resulting from an attack of influenza.

#### ACTION TAKEN DURING THE AUTUMN EPIDEMIC BY SANITARY AUTHORITY.—

1. Small printed handbills giving advice to the public were distributed by the Head Teachers of schools. These gave instructions in a simple and concise form as to (a) preventive measures which should be taken and (b) actual treatment of persons suffering from a feverish cold.



2. School Closure.—School closure was only resorted to when either owing to illness of teachers and their absence from duty prevented the carrying on of school work or to the fact that the particular school had been fairly involved in the epidemic or when both of these factors were present. Some schools were closed for a fortnight, but, generally speaking, it was found necessary to again close them for a further period.

3. Exclusion of children from cinemas and the proper ventilation of all public places of amusement. Under the Local Government Board's Order of November, 1918, the proprietors of all public places of amusement were informed by the Medical Officer of their duties and obligations under the Board's regulations both as regards the period during which a performance could be held continuously and the thorough ventilation of the building. The proprietors of cinemas in addition were notified when in their district an elementary school had been closed.

4. The visiting of influenza cases by Sanitary Authority Nurses.—Four nurses were diverted from their usual duties for the purpose of visiting cases of influenza in order to give advice when necessary with instructions to report to the Medical Officer any case where proper medical care was lacking.

5. The town of Mansfield was placed "out of bounds" for Troops at Clipstone Camp.

The following tables show the number of deaths from influenza at each age period and the number of deaths occurring during each week for 1918. It will be seen that persons at all ages have suffered, and that males and females have been affected to about an equal degree. It will also be noticed that there have been more deaths amongst persons between 25 and 35 than at any other age period.

TABLE TO SHOW AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM  
INFLUENZA DURING 1918.

Sex.	At ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	Above 75	Total.
Male..	60	4	2	2	4	0	7	2	1	4	9	8	4	6	5	2	127
Female	67		1	2	1	5	6	3	8	5	20	4	7	3	1	1	

TABLE TO SHOW DEATHS (MALE AND FEMALE) FROM INFLUENZA  
IN EACH WEEK DURING 1918.

	No. of Week.															Total.
Sex.	14	27	28	29	31	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
Male..	1	7	4	1	0	1	2	4	1	10	16	6	5	1	1	60
Female	0	0	3	0	1	2	2	4	11	10	17	12	3	1	1	67

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.—During 1918 there were notified 356 cases of Measles, giving an attack rate of 8.34 per 1,000 of the population. As in the previous year more persons of the age period 5 to 10 years were attacked than at any other.

In the incidence curve for 1918 two maxima were observed, one in May and the other in October. Seven deaths were registered as occurring from this disease, giving a death-rate of .18 per 1,000 of the population per annum.

GERMAN MEASLES OR RUBELLA.—During 1918 there were notified 57 cases as occurring from this disease, the largest number being notified in April. There were no deaths from this disease during the year.

Of the total number of cases of Measles and German Measles, 39 per cent. were notified by persons other than medical practitioners in 1918, compared with 34 per cent. in the previous year.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Thirty-seven cases of this disease were notified during 1918, giving an attack rate of .86 per 1,000 of the population. The highest number of monthly notifications was received in March, when nine cases were recorded. There were 2 deaths in the Borough from this disease during 1918, as compared with six in 1917, giving a mortality rate of .05 per 1,000 of the population. As in 1917, a larger number of cases occurred amongst persons between 5 and 10 years of age than at any other age period. Of the total of 37 cases 30 were removed to hospital.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—Forty-seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1918, giving an attack rate of 1.09 per 1,000 of the population. The maximum incidence occurred in January. Of the total number of cases 44 were removed to hospital. No fatality occurred in the Borough during the year from this disease.

**EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.**—Two cases of this disease occurred in the borough during 1918, one a boy aged thirteen, and the other a married woman aged thirty-nine. In both cases the illness began towards the latter part of the year. In neither case could the source of infection be traced. In both cases the contacts were swabbed with a negative result.

**ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.**—Two cases of this disease occurred in the Borough during the year. Both were boys aged 7 and 8 years respectively, and both were of one family. Generally the disease was characterised by drowsiness merging into stupor at times, hyperaesthesia, fever, but without definite localising signs and ending in death in one case. The elder boy, who recovered, had a slow convalescence.

Both Acute Encephalitis and Encephalitis Lethargica became notifiable for the period of one year from 1st January, 1919.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—Only one case of this disease was notified during the year. Investigations showed that in all probability the disease was contracted in a sanitary area other than Mansfield. The attack rate was very low, being equal to .02 per 1,000 of the population. No death was recorded from this cause during 1918.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER, 1912 TO 1918.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Attack Rate per thousand of Population.
1912 ... ..	39,476	7	1	.17
1913 ... ..	41,676	12	2	.28
1914 ... ..	42,261	9	—	.21
1915 ... ..	41,415	5	2	.12
1916 ... ..	40,319	8	3	.19
1917 ... ..	40,936	3	—	.07
1918 ... ..	38,672	1	—	.02

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—No case of this disease occurred during the year.

Acute Primary Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Malaria, Trench Fever, and Dysentery became notifiable on 1st March, 1919.

TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1918 101 cases of all forms of tuberculosis were notified, compared with 116 in the previous year, equal to an attack rate of 2.3 per 1,000 of the population.

Forty-three deaths occurred during the year from one or other form of tuberculosis, equal to a mortality rate of 1.1 per 1,000 of the population. In 76 of the notified cases the lung was affected.



## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

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House to house inspections were carried out during the year 1918, which showed that there are approximately 733 dwellings situated in different parts of the Borough unfit for human habitation. The greater part of them are of the working-class type and are either typically "back to back," and have, therefore, no through ventilation of any kind; whilst others, although having no "through ventilation" in the strict sense of the term, have a certain amount by means of one house door and a window of very small dimensions. In addition, many are situated in courts open only at one end, with merely a few feet of frontage (some have none at all), bounded by walls varying from twenty to forty feet in height, which renders them particularly unhealthy by excluding light to a marked degree, and preventing the free circulation of air.

Practically all have no suitable accommodation for the storage of food.

It was shown in the Annual Report of 1917 on the sanitary conditions in the Borough of Mansfield, how the sanitary circumstances of dwellings affected infant life, this influence being specially marked in the case of back-to-back houses, where the infantile mortality rate was as high as 279.4 per 1,000 births.

**OVERCROWDING.** During the year numerous cases of overcrowding in houses otherwise fit for human habitation have been recorded. This has undoubtedly arisen from the cessation of building, there being no such thing as a vacant house in the Borough.

**COAL MINING INDUSTRY.**—It is anticipated that at least one new pit will be opened in the near future which will find employment for probably 5,000 men.

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF NEW WORKING-CLASS HOUSES REQUIRED.—As a result of house to house inspections carried out by the Temporary Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors it would seem that there are now needed in the Borough of Mansfield 800 houses to replace those which will be condemned and to remedy overcrowding and an additional 500 houses to meet the demands of growth of the population.

Towards the latter part of the year the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the Mansfield Town Council held meetings as a result of which it was decided to adopt schemes and purchase sites for the erection of 1,500 houses.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

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During 1918 there were recorded 124 deaths of infants compared with 108 in 1917.

In the Sanitary Report for 1917 it was shown that where the sanitary conditions are bad in houses where infants are born, there the infantile mortality rate is highest. It is true that absence of efficient external ventilation and of sufficient light resulting from the building of too many houses per acre of land and likewise the breathing of putrid air in the houses themselves have a marked deleterious effect upon the newly-born. In addition, if there is insufficient nurturing of the child, including improper feeding, bathing, and clothing, then it has a poor chance of life. The insanitary dwelling has a good deal to do with infantile mortality, but it would seem that the personal element of the mother has a marked influence in determining the life of the child.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.—

During the year, under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the Council appointed a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, three ladies being co-opted from the old Mothers' and Babies' Welfare Committee.

OPENING OF NEW PREMISES.—The new premises at 56, Leeming Street were formally opened on the 6th November, 1918, the opening ceremony, in the unavoidable absence of Her Grace the Duchess of Portland, being performed by the Mayoress of Mansfield. The building has the following accommodation:—Dining Room, Waiting Room, and Consulting Room on ground floor. On the first floor there is a Weighing Room, Lecture Room, and Play Room. There is a resident caretaker.

EXTENSION OF WORK UNDER THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.—Towards the latter part of the year the Council decided that enquiries should be made of the Mansfield Hospital Board with a view to reserving one or two beds for children under 5 years of age. It was also decided to appoint a "Home Help" for the purpose of assisting in the homes of expectant mothers. It is anticipated also that consideration will be given by the Council to the establishment of a Day Nursery, and also to the extension of the hospital provision for difficult maternity cases.

THE WORK AT THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE DURING 1918.—During the past year the records show that there has been an increase in the work carried out at the Centre. Dinners have again been provided for expectant and nursing mothers and to children under five years of age in suitable cases. Consultations have been carried out on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons each week, and health lectures have been given. The usual home visiting has been carried out by the two Health Nurses.



PROVISION OF EXTRA NOURISHMENT TO EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND TO CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.—Under the Local Government Board's Order, dated 9th February, 1918, the Council gave their Acting Medical Officer of Health power to make arrangements for supplying extra nourishment to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under 5 years of age.

It was thought that, in view of the fact that dinners were provided on five days each week, and that Glaxo was available, at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, the provision of butter and milk would meet local requirements. Mothers were accordingly, upon the recommendation of the Acting Medical Officer, provided with a certain amount of butter each week and with milk each day, sufficient for their individual needs. The prices charged were either actual cost price or below cost price, and the sales took place at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

MATERNITY BED IN THE MANSFIELD HOSPITAL.—This became available on the 1st of January, 1918. The Acting Medical Officer of Health circularised both the local medical practitioners and midwives informing them of the details of the arrangements and asking for their co-operation.

During the year 7 difficult or complicated maternity cases have been admitted to hospital under these arrangements.

During the forthcoming year it is probable that an additional bed will be required for such cases.

VISIT OF THE MIDLANDS MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION.—During March the Midlands Travelling Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition visited the Borough, which was supplemented by lectures given by various local medical practitioners, including the Acting Medical Officer of Health.



## WATER SUPPLY.

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During 1918, as also during the previous year, the Borough's water supply has given cause for anxiety in that repeated bacteriological examinations have shown that at times the Rainworth and Clipstone Well water is not altogether satisfactory in quality.

CLIPSTONE WELL.—Chlorination of the water from this well was carried out during 1918 up to April 9th, when the Water Committee ordered the closing down of the chlorinating plant.

In August, however, it became apparent that chlorination should be re-commenced, as judged by the bacteriological analysis of a sample of water submitted in the first of that month. Accordingly, acting on the Medical Officer's advice, the Water Committee decided to again chlorinate the water.

SOURCES OF POLLUTION.—During the year regular inspections have been made of the possible sources of pollution of this well. It is to be regretted that in spite of representations made to the responsible authority the Vicar stream is still being grossly polluted by sewage matter. The main source of pollution is the overflow of sewage from the cesspool on the premises of the Newlands Farm Cottages, in the Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District. As regular emptying of this cesspool has not been secured it would seem that to ensure satisfactory treatment, the sewage should be turned on to a bacterial filter bed after septic tank treatment.

WATERWORKS PREMISES AT CLIPSTONE.—The sullage water from the engineer's house is now being satisfactorily treated since a secondary bacterial filter bed was constructed.

THE CLIPSTONE CAMP.—During 1918 the Military Authorities carried out certain improvements in the land treatment of the Camp sullage water. New sedimentation tanks of larger size have been constructed, and a larger area of land is now in use.

RAINWORTH WELL.—This well was opened in 1897 and was constructed to supply a population of 30,000 people. The Clipstone Well was opened in 1908, being similar in construction to Rainworth, and intended to supply an additional population of 30,000.

In November the drains on the Rainworth' Waterworks premises were tested, but no gross leakage from them was detected. Similarly the drainage system in the village of Rainworth was tested, and no serious leakage was found.

It is just possible, however, that suction from pumping might draw in surface water through a defect in the tubbing of the well. Should this contamination of the water continue it is a question whether or not a second chlorinating plant should be installed.

SUFFICIENCY OF WATER SUPPLY.—It is anticipated that in the near future there will be a considerable growth of population in consequence of further development of already existing industries. It will, therefore, be necessary at no distant date for the Council to entertain plans for a further source of water supply, whether it be from open catchment areas, river, or from an additional well.

## HEALTH VISITORS' REPORT.

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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE:—

	Numbers attending the Clinic.	Number of Attendances.
Infants ... ..	592	5320
Expectant Mothers ...	109	402
Nursing Mothers ...	61	172
Children (1 to 5 years)	97	547
	<hr/> 859 <hr/>	<hr/> 6441 <hr/>

DINNERS AT THE CENTRE.—5,789 have been served to 103 mothers; 2,312 dinners have been served to children; total dinners 8,101.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT. The total number of births during 1918 was 1,059, of which number 1,036 were notified; 23 were not notified.

Births notified by Midwives ... ..	964
Births notified by Doctors ... ..	72
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Total...	1036
Births attended by Midwives ... ..	932
Births attended by Doctors ... ..	126
Birth attended by Unqualified Woman ...	1
	<hr/>
Total...	1059

BIRTHS.—Total number of births registered in the district in 1918 was 1,094—559 males and 535 females. North Ward 396 (Pleasley Hill 72); South, 297; East, 401.

## INFANT DEATHS.

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### SANITARY CONDITIONS:—

	No. born.	No. died.
" Water Closet " houses ... ..	995	96
" Pail Closet " houses ... ..	45	19
" Privy " houses ... ..	19	8
" Dustbin " houses ... ..	961	70
" Ashpit " houses ... ..	79	45
Houses with through ventilation ...	987	106
Back-to-back houses ... ..	72	17

### ANALYSIS OF THE METHODS OF FEEDING IN FATAL CASES:—

- 6 were breast-fed for 6 months or more.
- 5 were breast-fed from 3 to 6 months.
- 8 were breast-fed from 1 to 3 months.
- 7 were breast-fed for less than 1 month.
- 13 were fed on milk and water entirely.
- 9 were fed on tinned milk and water entirely.
- 16 were fed on artificial foods entirely.
- 53 died, no method of feeding having been properly established.
- 6 died in institutions or outside the district, of which no records are available.

DEATHS IN WARDS.—North, 49 (Pleasley Hill 8);  
South, 26; East, 48.



Twelve of these infants came from other districts, and were only for a short time in the Borough, and were not visited before death.

ILLEGITIMACY.—The number of illegitimate births registered in the year was 65. Of these 13 were notified as occurring in the Union Hospital. Eighteen of these infants died under one year. Born in Union 13, died in Union 9. Males 30, Females 34.

STILL-BIRTHS.—In the course of the year 27 still-births were notified.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—10 cases were notified by doctors; 8 were attended by midwives and 2 by doctors.

In addition to the above 35 cases of purulent eye discharge attended the Clinic for treatment. 498 attendances were made in all for treatment; all the cases recovered satisfactorily.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Two cases were notified which ended fatally. Both died in the Mansfield Hospital.

OUTWORKERS.—8 Lists were received from various factories, with the names of 63 outworkers; 18 names were transferred to other districts; 34 visits were paid to the homes of these outworkers. Four were found very dirty. These were all improved on second visit.

WOMEN'S WORKSHOPS.—39 visits were paid to women's workshops. They were all found fairly satisfactory.

1 new workshop.

1 discontinued.

35 remained on register at the end of the year.

## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1918.—

Visits to Infants	...	...	...	...	...	4409
Investigation of Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	27
Investigation of Infant Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	114
Visits to Women's Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	39
Visits to Out-workers	...	...	...	...	...	34
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	255
Visits to Cases of Neglect	...	...	...	...	...	29
Visits to Children 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	107
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	*249
Visits to Infectious Diseases (Miss Greenfield)	...	...	...	...	...	242
Total Visits—						
Miss Boden	...	...	...	...	...	2140
Miss Greenfield	...	...	...	...	...	3365
						<hr/>
						5505
						<hr/>

\* 89 visits to Epidemic Diarrhœa.

M. BODEN.

## REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my fourth Annual Report.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary repairs.

As regards the abolition of privies, pail-closets, and ash-pits, this work has been practically stopped owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary labour and materials.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS—

Cowsheds.—These have been regularly inspected during the year, and have been satisfactorily kept as regards cleanliness. It is necessary for extended structural improvements to be made in several cases if a pure milk supply is to be maintained.

Dairies and Milkshops.—Four persons have been registered during the year as purveyors of milk, and two persons have ceased purveying milk during the year.

Four persons have been registered as cowkeepers, and two have ceased keeping cows during the year.

Number of Cowsheds in the district ...	...	...	40
Number of Cows kept in the district ...	...	...	328
Number of Dairies and Milk Purveyors ...	...	...	47
Number of Inspections made ...	...	...	201

## COMMON LODGING-HOUSES—

The four common lodging-houses in the Borough have received close attention. There have been very few causes for complaint. The beds have never been fully occupied during the past year.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES—

These have been regularly inspected, and the bye-laws pertaining to them have been satisfactorily observed.

Number of Inspections ...	...	...	...	...	148
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## FOOD INSPECTION—

The inspection of foods occupies a very considerable part of my time. All meat supplies during the past year have been controlled. The Food Controller imposed a head rate upon cattle and sheep, part of which is used as insurance against loss by disease, etc.

It would give satisfaction both to the officials responsible for inspection and to the majority of the butchers who are favourably disposed to the scheme if the Government continued such form of insurance as a permanent compulsory institution.

## FOOD CONTROL—

A considerable amount of time has been taken up as Inspector of the Food Control Committee. There are signs that control will soon be abolished, as supplies are now becoming more plentiful.

I append a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN.



## SUMMARY OF WORK DONE, 1918.

Summary of work done on Informal or Statutory Notices, etc., served for the abatement of Nuisances, etc., as the result of Inspections:—

	Num' er of defects, etc , remedied on	
	Informa. Notices	Statutory Notices.
Drains amended, repaired, or re-constructed ...	113	35
Drains, W.C.'s, and Gullies cleansed ...	467	15
Fall Pipes and Eaves Spouts cleansed or re- paired ...	32	3
W.C.'s and Privies repaired ...	356	14
Additional W.C.'s provided ...	4	0
Dry Dustbins provided ...	212	32
Dry Dustbins provided in lieu of Ashpits abolished ...	4	0
Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceil- ings, walls, floors, etc.) ...	95	0
Yards, Passages, or Pavements repaired ...	188	19
Defective Light and Ventilation ...	12	0
Dirty Premises Limewashed ...	90	0
Overcrowding of Dwellings abated ...	6	0
Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls ...	34	0
Manure and Refuse removed ...	19	0
Miscellaneous ...	90	0
	1722	118

Total of defects remedied, or nuisances abated—1,840.

Table showing Premises Inspected, Notices Served, Complaints registered, Notices complied with, &c:—

Number of complaints registered	...	...	...	102
„ Premises inspected	...	...	...	4178
„ Workshops inspected (F. & W. A.)	...	...	...	188
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	46
„ Notices complied with	...	...	...	663
„ Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated...	...	...	...	413
„ Articles of Clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	7404

### SUMMARY OF FOOD INSPECTION.

The duties include the inspection of Meat, Fish, Fruit, Cowsheds and Dairies, and of all wholesale and retail shops where food is sold.

#### SUMMARY OF SEIZURES—

26lbs. of Mutton.

One summons was issued during the year for having 26lbs. of diseased mutton deposited on the premises for the purpose of sale. A fine of £3 0s. 0d. was imposed.

#### SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED—

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	11362 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	288 „
Pork	...	...	...	...	...	226 „
Edible Organs	...	...	...	...	...	3030 „
Fruit, Vegetables, etc. (tinned)	...	...	...	...	...	280 „
Fish, Game, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1231 „
Shell Fish	...	...	...	...	...	1120 „
Bacon and Ham	...	...	...	...	...	14194 „
Total...						31731 „

The following statement shows the number of carcasses surrendered :—

Beasts—

12 Tuberculosis.

1 Pyemia.

Sheep—

1 Parturient Fever.

2 Septic Pneumonia.

SUMMARY OF PREMISES INSPECTED—

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' and Provision Shops and Meat  
Factories, 1,286 visits.

Dairies and Cowsheds, 201 visits.

The Markets have also been regularly inspected each  
Market Day.

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## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

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Below is given a report on the work done under the Fac-  
tory and Workshop Act:—

### I.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	(including			
Factory	Laundries)	74	1	0
Workshops	(including			
Workshop	Laundries)	114	6	0
		—	—	—
	Total...	188	7	0
		—	—	—

## II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—

	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecu- tions.
Want of Cleanliness ...	44	40	0	0
Want of Ventilation ...	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient ... ..	2	2	0	0
Unsuitable or De- fective ... ..	13	13	0	0
Not separate for sexes	1	1	0	0
	—	—	—	—
Totals...	60	56	0	0
	—	—	—	—



## III.—HOMEWORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.							Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Lists.	Outworkers.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Con-tractors.						Work-men.
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.							
Wearing Apparel— (1) making ..	6	18	31	1	0	10	3	4	0	
Lace, Lace Cur-tains and Nets	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	
Total ....	6	18	31	2	0	14	3	4	0	

## IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the Year.

	Number.
Dressmakers and Milliners ... ..	28
Tailors ... ..	6
Bakehouses ... ..	25
Laundries ... ..	3
Blacksmiths ... ..	5
Joiners and Cabinet-makers ... ..	6
Shoemakers ... ..	9
Plumbers ... ..	6
Other Workshops ... ..	32
Total...	120

## V.—OTHER MATTERS.

Number.

Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at the end of  
year ... .. 1

Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector  
of Factories as remediable under the Public Health  
Acts :—

Notified to H.M. Inspector ... ..	0
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	0

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Negative.	Positive.
Bacillus Diphtheriae ... ..	161	749
Tubercle Bacillus ... ..	5	33
Gonococcus ... ..	2	0
Pneumococcus ... ..	0	1
Hairs for Ringworm Fungus ... ..	59	31
Total...	227	814

TABLE TO SHOW NUMBER OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE  
OCCURRING AT EACH AGE PERIOD IN MANSFIELD DURING 1918

ALSO SHOWS WARD DISTRIBUTION.

Notifiable Disease.	At all Ages.	Under 15 Years.										North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	Pleasley Hill.	No. of Cases Removed to Hospital.
		1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75		
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	37	...	1	2	2	16	11	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	22	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	3	5	3	2	1	9	30
Scarlet Fever	47	...	2	3	6	19	12	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	44
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Poliomyelitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	76	1	1	1	1	16	5	10	5	17	10	8	1	1	3	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	25	4	1	...	2	7	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	24	2	...
Measles	356	16	19	37	48	174	13	5	2	4	...	...	1	5	2	...
German Measles	57	...	1	...	1	33	8	5	2	4	2	...	...	14	15	...

## Borough of Mansfield.

### CAUSES OF DEATH (CIVILIANS ONLY).

Causes of Death.							Males.	Females.
	ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	331	330
1	Enteric	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	6	17
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	58	67
8	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	12	17
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	14	23
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	28	22
16	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	19	22
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	42	36
18	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
19	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	10	—
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
21A	Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
24	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
25	Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
26	Violence, apart from Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
27	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
28	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	88	67
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	5
30	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	72	52
	Deaths of Illegitimate Infants	...	...	...	...	...	5	7
	Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	564	525
	Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	535	489
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	29	36
	Population (a) for Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	...	43,330	
	Population (b) for Death-rate	...	...	...	...	...	38,672	



# Borough of Mansfield.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1918 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	At all Ages.		Under 1 Year of Age.	
			Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate.		
1914	42261	1293	1282	30.3	571	13.5	516	12.2	141	109.9
1915	41415	1192	1184	28.6	653	15.8	580	14.0	139	117.4
1916	40319	1150	1150	26.2	599	14.9	516	12.8	137	119.0
1917	40936	1033	1030	22.5	431	10.5	460	11.2	108	104.8
1918	38672*	1094	1089	25.1†	762	19.7	661	17.1	124	113.9

Total population at all ages ..... 36,888
Number of inhabited houses ..... 7,086
Average number of persons per house 47

At Census of 1911.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 7068.231.

\*Civilian population—for purposes of calculation of death-rate.

†Birth-rate is calculated on an estimated population of 43,330.

# Borough of Mansfield.

## Infant Mortality during the Year 1918.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes { Certified ... { Uncertified ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 7
{ Small-pox ...													
{ Chicken-pox ...													
{ Measles ...													
{ Scarlet Fever ...													
{ Whooping Cough ...									1	1	7	3	12
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...													
{ Erysipelas ...													
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...										1			1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...									2	2			4
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...													
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...									1				1
{ Convulsions ...				4		1	2	7	2	3	3	1	16
{ Laryngitis ...													
{ Bronchitis ...					1		1	2	4	1	3	1	11
{ Pneumonia (all forms) ...									3	3	3	8	17
{ Diarrhœa ...							1	1	2	2		2	7
{ Enteritis ...										1		1	2
{ Gastritis ...													
{ Syphilis ...					1			1		2		1	4
{ Rickets ...													
{ Suffocation, overlaying ...													
{ Injury at Birth ...													
{ Atelectasis ...				2				2					2
{ Congenital Malformations...					1			1			1		2
{ Premature Birth ...				12	3	3	1	19		1			20
{ Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...				3	1	1		5	11	5	2		23
{ Other Causes...									2				2
Total ...				21	7	5	5	38	28	22	19	17	124

# Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1918.

(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1918 have been used for the purpose of this Table )

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.								RATE PER 1,000 Births.		*PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-Pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping- cough.	Diphtheria	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	17.7	17.6	0.03	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.29	0.14	0.49	10.99	97	24.3	93.3	5.4	1.3
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Popula- tions exceeding 50,000) ...	17.6	18.2	0.02	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.34	0.15	0.49	14.46	106	28.4	93.4	5.8	0.8
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	17.9	16.1	0.03	...	0.25	0.02	0.25	0.14	0.38	9.73	94	15.4	94.5	3.9	1.6
London ...	16.1	18.9	0.02	...	0.42	0.03	0.43	0.17	0.56	15.67	107	45.0	92.5	7.3	0.2
Mansfield ...	25.1	17.1	...	...	0.18	...	0.59	0.05	0.36	9.18	114	11.5	96.4	2.1	1.5

\*Non civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.

